THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 5—NO. 49. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 247.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.

☞It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON: F. SILER Franklin, Macon co., N. C.
September 22 1853.

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands Pensions Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood Henderson Buncombe, Madison Yancy McDowell, Caldwell Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood Henderson Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address B. S. Gaither Morganton N. C.; Marcus Erwin Asheville N. C.; or A. H Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854 tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON **DENTIST,**
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester

HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville N. C. January 26. 1854.

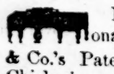
SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods Groceries Hardware Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings Iron Nails &c.
ASHEVILLE N C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH. }
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 283—1y

HOME.

There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter, than all the rest;
Where man, creation's tyrant, cast's aside
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride;
While in his softened look benignly blend
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend.
Here woman reigns, the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel guard of loves and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man? a patriot? look around:
Oh thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land thy country, and that spot thy home.

FOR THE NEWS.

Cæsar Again.

DEAR SIR:—You were kind enough some months since to insert a very high eulogium on the Western Baptist Convention, which held its last session at Forks of Pigeon, Haywood county, N. C. The praise given to that body was not by a Baptist, I feel persuaded; though by his style I take him to be one who fills a place among elevated gentlemen, who are scarce, and not often seen doing as he did—rendering to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's. Or, honoring those who deserve honor.

Sir, I was just recovering from an alarming sickness at the time you published the correspondence of the unknown but highly esteemed gentleman, who must have been a close and friendly observer of the movements of the Convention, therefore I could not comment at that [illegible] his remarks; or I certainly should have taken the liberty, in the name of the Convention, to return him unfeigned thanks. But it is not too late, and I do it publicly, humbly, gratefully. Yes, sir, it is an honor worth living for and with, to be identified with the magnanimous army of Temperance. Some of that body have been captains in many a siege, from the first sound of the trump of war against the fell monster, the world's woe—*alcohol*.

I should not have recalled your readers attention to your able correspondent's article, merely to thank him. They would then justly charge me with double egotism—making his language praise again and applauding ourselves. At this remote period, I wish to state to all the friends of humanity, that one of the warmest discussions in that body relative to temperance, was, can the definition given of Temperance in the Religious Encyclopedia be considered a safeguard against intemperance, as follows—"*Temperance*: a total abstinence from every thing that is pernicious, and a moderate use of that which is beneficial." It was then and there argued that the latter clause was all the plea the inebriate desired to make. Some of the body desired the old lion might be chained up a few links closer to his infernal pit, which opens at the distillery. The age is improving and language should keep pace. The definition should be more prohibitory. One stab by the assassin, altho' the wound may not produce death, would place the wretch in the eyes of the world as a murderer. A false note made for one dollar is a forgery. For one falsehood a man is perjured. By one drink a man is often made drunk. By one profane oath a man is a swearer. And were we as christians to indulge in the least degree in the use of alcoholic drinks, we are helping by example to make drunkards, could we escape ourselves.

I beg the kind correspondent will allow me to correct him in one particular, wherein he has been misled, with many more, by villainous attempts to place the Convention under the opprobrious epithet of "Hard Shell Baptist." The Convention is composed of churches of moderate Calvinistic principles, as far from Antinomianism as Armenianism. Some prefer the name of Predestinarian Baptists.—The term "Hard Shell" originated—at least the writer obtained his first knowledge of it—from Dr. S. Wait, who said the Keuka Association was known by that name, because they were hardened against all the calls of benevolence; they opposed Missions, saying God could do his own work without money, when he pleased. They were opposed to temperance and sabbath schools, and were fatalists. But it is certain no body of men in the mountains have or can evince more tenderness for the amelioration of suffering humanity than the Western Convention, according to its circumstances. Many who are making wonderful calls to the world now, "look at my zeal!" and boasting of the great free agency of man, and the pleasure of being left to the freedom of their will, were for many years opposed to temperance, education and missions, until the torch of missionary philanthropy has shone so resplendently around them as to shame them in their dark recess; so they say, like old King Saul, when convicted before Samuel and his God—"honor me this once before this people," let me be called Missionary, as it is becoming popular.

As your correspondent begged the favor of the Editor of the "Age" to copy, will he allow this to follow, in hope that many ten talented men will try to give us an improved definition of temperance, suited to the responsibility of the christian character? The Intelligencer and Recorder also will please copy, if they can admit it into their columns.

T. STRADLEY, Sr.

April 25th, 1854.

"ABOLITIONISTS AT THE NORTH AND SECESSIONISTS AT THE SOUTH."—It has become a custom to conjoin these two classes of people together. We have no objection so that it is distinctly understood that they are antipoes and not synonymes, and that the one suggests the other as day suggests night, life suggests death, heaven suggests hell; for be it ever remembered that as far as the east is from the west, so far are Southern Secessionists seperated from Northern Abolitionists.—*Columbus Sentinel.*

The Land beyond the River.

It was a lovely day. The balmy breath of June wafted the rich fragrance of the summer flowers, while the warbling songsters of the grove chanted sweetest melodies to their Creator God; and in their most melodious strains, vied with all created Nature in rendering praise to the Fountain of all blessings. The golden orb of day was just sinking behind the western wave, and its last lingering rays, as though loth to leave the scene, still shed their halo of mellow light upon it, lighting up the arch of heaven, and gilding the fleecy clouds with the tints of Paradise. The whole scene is one of surpassing loveliness. But, kind reader, while your heart is filled with praise and love to the bountiful Giver of good, go with me and learn to adore his richer love.

Little Ella was dying. Pain no longer racked her weary limbs. Under the touch of the icy hand of death, the fever that for days had been drying the blood in her veins was rapidly cooling, and the flush was fading from her thin cheek. The dying little one was dear to many hearts; theirs was the grief too deep for utterance, and in the silence of bitter, tearless agony, they stood around her dying couch, for they knew that she was departing. The father and the mother and the kind physician stood bending over the form of the lovely child, watching her labored breathing. In apparent sleep, she had for some time been silent, and they thought that it might be thus she would pass away. But suddenly her blue eyes opened, and a smile of heavenly sweetness rested upon her features. She looks eagerly forward at first, then turning her eyes upon her mother's face, said in a sweet voice

"Mother, see that beautiful county, beyond those dark, rushing waters. Oh, how beautiful! What is the name of that country, mother?"

"I see nothing, my child," said the mother.

"Look there, dear mother," said the child, pointing again, "can you not see it now? See how those angry waves dash against those rocks; and, oh! what a beautiful country beyond—the sun shines so pleasantly, and I see such beautiful flowers, and the birds sing so sweetly; oh! they are so near me now, I can almost touch them with my hand, and the people all look so happy over there. Oh! papa, can you not see beyond the river? Tell me the name of the land."

The parents exchanged glances, and replied together, "the land you see is Heaven; is it not, my child?"

"Oh, yes, that is the name; I thought it must be Heaven. Oh, let me go. But how shall I cross that deep, dark river? Father, carry me; will you not? See the angels are waiting for me on the other side; they are holding out their arms for me. Oh, father, take me in your arms, and carry me across the river. I must go."

A solemn awe pervaded the room, as if they stood upon the very verge of eternity—as if the curtain was about to be withdrawn that concealed the unknown glories of the eternal world.

"My child, will you not wait with us a little longer," said the father; "stronger arms than mine will soon bear you across the river. Stay with your mother a little longer; see how she weeps at the thought of losing you."

"Dear mother, do not cry, but come with me and cross the stream. Come, father come—angels are whispering in my ears, and I see a being standing upon the other shore who is smiling upon me, and stretching out his arms to take me. Now he is coming down into the river to carry me across. I must go—come with me!" and stretching out her little arms for a last embrace, she said, "good-bye, father—good-bye, mother. Don't you be afraid; he has come to take me safely across the river."

And these were her last words. Gently did they lay the fair form back again upon the pillow, and kneeling at the bedside, those grief-stricken hearts thanked God for this lesson of love, and prayed for resignation, saying, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

A Log Fighting Captain!

During the Creek war a portion of those Indians were friendly to the whites, and have received bounty land warrants for services; but occasionally one of the wrong side puts in his claim, most ignorantly, but with great faith of getting it.

A short time since a renowned Hajo of the Creek nation requested the service of one attorney while travelling in the Indian country, in procuring his land warrant from the department. The lawyer was delighted at the prospect of a good fee; the Indian promising him half the worth of the warrant, in the event of it being obtained. The lawyer wished to know of his employer the service he had performed.

"Don't know talk 'like this," said the Indian.

"Well, who did you fight under?" the lawyer asked.

"No, but who was your captain?" the lawyer inquired.

"Me big man—me captain, too," answered the Indian.

"I want to know where you fought," said the lawyer; "at what battle?"

"Me fight heap, me shoot 'hind tree, me shoot under bank river, shoot gun, heap," said the Indian.

"Well, what did you shoot at?" asked the lawyer, thinking that he would defer further questions till an interpreter could be procured.

"*Me shoot at General Jackson, tree, four time,*" replied the warrant wanter.—*Fayetteville Independent.*

Counterfeit one dollar bills on the Bank of East Tennessee, are in circulation. We have been handed one, which is very badly executed,—General Taylor's portrait on the right hand end, is very imperfect, and several other imperfections which can be easily detected.—The public are cautioned to inspect these bills closely.—*Knoxville Whig.*

Cool Courage.

A rich Mexican was proceeding with an extensive caravan to Chihauhua, and he was in the habit of carrying a large amount of gold belted around him beneath his clothes. The fact became known to a daring and desperate gambler, whose character, among those people, was no obstacle to perfect freedom of intercourse with all classes. He traveled with the caravan, as it soon appeared, for the purpose of making himself master of the golden girdle. His opportunity occurred when about half the travel was completed. The Don rode one day out of sight of the caravan in search of water, and the gambler whose eye had been upon his victim through the whole journey, was instantly off to execute his scheme. He sought and came up with the Don, entered into conversation with him, and soon had the rich Mexican unhorsed at his feet. But to get at the "yellow boys," it was necessary to release his arms, which were tied down over the girdle, and this was not to be thought of. The robber dared not fire least he should be heard by the passing caravan, and he seized a buffalo's skull which lay near with the intention of dashing out his victim's brains. The Spanish desperado stood over his conquered prey, holding the tightened *lariat* in his left hand, his horse's reins around his left arm, and, with the huge white skull raised in his right hand, ready to dash upon his prostrate victim.

"Don't kill me, and you shall have my gold!" exclaimed the helpless merchant; and the gambler paused.

Though the gambler had secured his own horse, the other had taken fright and galloped back to the moving caravan when its rider was thrown on the ground.

"I know you want my gold and not my life," said the merchant. "Cut the rope that binds me, and place your knife instantly upon upon my neck; and if I do not give you the gold you may drive the blade into my throat."

The gambler did so, for in his hurry he had forgotten the frighted horse, but the merchant had not, and was playing a cool and cunning game.

"The gold! the gold!" said the gambler, "or the knife sinks in your neck!"

"Instantly!" said the merchant, as he endeavored to gain all the time he could in releasing the belt of gold.

Another moment, and rapid hoof steps were heard, followed immediately by the appearance of a dozen approaching horsemen.

The robber turned pale, but his eyes flashed in desperation, and, gritting his teeth horribly, he swore he would kill!

"Kill me," said the merchant, "and you are shot instantly; release me, and I will never betray you; quick, put away your knife!"

Such a superiority has cool courage over the most daring wickedness! The gambler sheathed the knife and stood trembling while the brave Mexican trader sprang to his feet, adjusted his dress, met his frends, said he had been by some accident thrown from his horse, and rode back to the caravan side by side with his enemy by way of warding suspicion from him. He promised not to betray the gambler, and he did not. But the guilty man succeeded soon after in another depredation and fled. Then the story was told.

A WARNING.—The following remarks were made by David Jewell, in Pittsburg, Pa., last Friday, while standing on the gallows:

"My friends you see before you a man in the full vigor of life, who is about to die. I see many faces here which I have known since boyhood. I trust the younger portion of those present will keep out of bad company. My fate is an example of the effects of bad company.

"Never touch, taste, nor handle intoxicating liquors, for their use has brought me to an ignominious death. Had it not been for liquor, instead of standing before you as at present I would have been as free and happy as any of you. I could talk with you for hours, but time is drawing to a close."

FIGHTING IN CALIFORNIA.—Three duels have been fought in California, all originating in the election matters. In one of these affairs, J. S. Landon, of El Dorado county, was killed.

There has also been a fight between two factions of Chinese, each numbering several hundred, at the mines in El Dorado. Many were killed and wounded.

The following melancholy account of crime in California, we copy from the correspondence of the Mobile *Tribune:*

The extent of crime in this country has become most alarming, and it seems almost impossible to procure the punishment the laws declare penality, for commission of *any crime.* The foulest murders are but homicides, and even if the state of facts is so clear that the degree of manslaughter is reached by a jury, the prisoner is sure (if he has money) of a recommendation to mercy. Over 1200 sacrifices of human life, (murder is too harsh a term here,) in the city of San Francisco alone, within four years, and only one solitary execution, and that a Mexican, whose guilt was very doubtful; but he had *no money!*

ARTICHOKES.—For stock feeding, we know of no root which is better fitted as a substitute for the potatoe than this. In nutritive properties, weight for weight, it may be considered as its equal, whereas, in productive capacity it is many times its superior. A lot assigned to artichokes should be kept for this culture alone, as when once planted they remain for years. Manure as for corn, plant four by two feet apart, keep them clean as you would—or ought—a crop of corn, and they will not fail to yield you some 500 bushels of roots.

☞Trust in Providence, but *keep your powder dry.*

The Awful Fire in New York.

A City in Mourning. Twelve men Killed. Heartrending Details and Incidents. Thrilling Narrative of the removal of O'Donnell from the ruins, &c., &c., &c.,

Correspondence of ths Charleston Standard.

New York, April 26, 1854.

Up-town saunterers were startled by the violent alarms of the fire bells at an early hour last evening, and rumors were flying that the Astor House was in flames—that the Irving house was burning down—that Barnum's Museum was the victim, &c., but the fire took place and was chiefly confined in the Clothing and Tailoring establishment of Wm. T. Jennings & Co., 231 Broadway, adjoining the old American Hotel, and on the block next above the Astor House. The building, five stories high, was entirely occupied by Messrs. J. & Co., who do a heavy business. The flames spread so rapidly that, although the fire took some stories below, the building was in a sea of blaze above the roof before the engines could be brought to play on it. Just as the hose was got in order, and while a number of firemen were in the cellar of the building, a partition wall gave way, bringing down the first story floor, on which stood a heavy safe, burying several person in the ruins. The writer of this had just reached the scene as this crash occurred. Some ten thousand persons were in the street and Park opposite, and from the entire mass a wild cry of horror went up, startling the ear of night. The event for a few moments neutralized, and in a degree paralyzed, the efforts of the firemen, which were divided between an attempt to quell the fire, and to rescue their fellows. The fire was, however, got under, and every energy turned to release the persons buried under the ruins.

The work was delayed by the fear of a further falling of the wall, but by a little past midnight five dead bodies were recovered, and about thirty persons more or less mangled and injured—some of them severely if not fatally. Alderman Howard, and Zophar Mills, ex-Chief of the Fire Department, had narrow escapes. The latter was forced to leap from the second to the first story, and then was injured by falling bricks. About 2 o'clock this morning, a son of Coroner O'Donnell was hailed some fifteen feet beneath the ruins, and about two hours later, in a shocking condition, he was rescued, but it is doubtful if he can live. He reported six persons dead near where he lay. Other were heard moaning for a long time. The injured were taken to the hospital.

This morning, besides the firemen about fifty laborers are at work, and three more bodies have been removed and another discovered, making nine deaths thus far certain; while there are, beyond doubt, it is thought, several more bodies in the ruins. Some of the injured persons are at the point of death, and as a general thing all the bodies presented a frightful appearance. Among the dead are two brothers named McCabe, and two named McRae. One of the latter was not a firemen, but being present and seeing the danger his brother (a fireman) was in, he rushed into the building and met his doom. The fire spread to the building adjoining, occupied as a hair dye and wig store, and by the brothers Meade, Daguerrean artists, and much damage was done by the free use of water. All the parties who suffer to any extent, are reported fully insured. Jennings & Co., whose stock on the first of March was $80,000 are said to be insured as high as $125,000, in some fifty companies. Up to noon to-day, owing to the excitement attendant on the search for bodies, it has been impossible to ascertain respecting insurance with any degree of certainty. It is said that one or two offices of your city are sufferers.

But the property loss is a small affair. In the other respect—loss of life and maiming—this is the most serious calamity our city has felt for several years. And it is believed that the major part of the calamity is the result of the shamefully insecure manner in which not only this building, but very many of our buildings are constructed. Miserable, thin patchwork walls, that will scarcely stand even without loaded floors, may be expected to fall when weight and heat are applied to them. We have ordinances providing for safe building, but they are broken daily. Had this store been properly built, beyond question there would have occurred no deaths. Possibly this calamity may bring the evil to a head, and cause the proper authorities to enforce the safety ordinances of the city. Certain it is that the members of the Fire Department will be great fools if they much longer peril their limbs and lives in attempting too save buildings the owners of which were to mercenary to consruct with solid, safe, independent walls. Another fire yesterday, in Greenwich-street, destroyed some $3000 worth of provisions. Apropos to fire, a man named Cunna was burned to death on Monday night by his clothes taking fire.

OBSERVER.

New York, April 27th, 1854.

Our citizens have not yet recovered from the shock incident to the late calamity. The dead list has been swelled some since I closed my yesterday's letter. One more body has been recovered from the ruins, and young O'Donnell died at the Hospital, in the presence of his afflicted relatives this morning. It was hoped and thought for a time that he might live, but the inward scalding, from the inhalation of steam during the eight hours he was buried in the burning and smoking ruins, was too severe to be overcome. The heroism evinced in this young man's case was remarkable. He uttered no complaint, but kept a cheerful spirit until rescued. A portion of the time the hose had to be played on him to keep off the advancing fire. Parts of his body were literally roasted. Yet he coolly gave directions to his friends when they were carrying him to the hospital. Young McKay's case was also a brave and sad one. He was not a fireman, but he had a brother that was, and seeing the danger he was in, rushed into the building and was not again seen until brought out dead and horribly mangled.

The dead thus far—and it is most likely that no more bodies will be found in the ruins, as they have been mainly overhauled—number fourteen, while the injured number thirty-five. Some of these are so crushed and scalded, that it seems impossible for them to survive long. The scene at the Dead House, whither the corpses were removed to await inquest, and at the Hospital, where the relatives and friends of the wounded are thronging incessantly, were sufficient to soften the stoutest heart. The wailing for the dead unnerved many a nature, albeit unused to a melting mood. The best surgical and medical skill has been abundantly volunteered, but the physicians of the Hospital are not excelled, probably.

The work of clearing away the ruins, is progressing, and the travel on Broadway at that point has, since the hour of the disaster, been cut off. As to the cause, and the sole cause of the frightful loss of life, there is now no doubt. The building was a shell in point of strength, having only party walls. On taking up some of the fallen brick, I could discover none of the signs of honest mortar.—The brick appeared to have been laid in little more than sand. And it is noticeable that, while the mortar can scarcely be seperated from well laid brick, those of most of our demolished and fallen buildings, are so clean of mortar, that they can be used again without difficulty.

The fire took in one of the upper stories, and a safe weighing some tons was on a lower floor. As soon as the buildings was fairly in flames, the thin walls bulged and wisped and had only to tremble when the weight of the safe swept down ceilings and floors, burying the several firemen in the building who were attempting to get the hose in working order. The Coroner, it is announced, will at the close of the inquest, which commenced this morning, enter into a full and rigid investigation of the causes of the calamity. The public mind is thoroughly aroused and incensed at this sacrifice of human life, merely to save speculators a few dollars in building materials. Last night the Board of Aldermen passed resolutions expressive of sympathy with the relatives and friends of the deceased firemen, and appointing a committee to confer with the representatives of the Fire Department to make suitable arrangements for the funeral obsequies. The City Hall is to be tendered for the purpose. The Councilmen passed a resolution appropriating $2,500 for funeral expenses. The committee meet for action this evening. The Chief Engineer has also issued a call to the Fire Department to participate as shall be most fitting in whatever may be done.

The Jury of Inquest this forenoon only inquired into the cause of death—the cause of the disaster will be looked to to-morrow.—Flags were raised at half mast at six o'clock this morning, and to continue there until the deceased firemen shall be buried. The entire loss of property by the fire and crash is set down at $143,000, divided as follows:

Wm. T. Jennings & Co.	$80,000
S. Hatfield, Merchant Tailor	1,500
Meade Brothers, Daguerrotypes	3,000
Thomas Sewall, Silks, &c.	2,000
Webb & Beatty	6,000
Samuel Hunt & Co.	2,000
John C. Jacobson	500
Cochrane & Mickey, importers and jobbers of straw goods, damaged by water	5,000
Damage to the building known as the American Hotel, owned by J. C. Hamilton, and occupied principally by lawyers and forwarding agents	10,000
The Jennings Building, (231 Broadway)	30,000
Wm. Batchelor	3,000

Jennings is insured for $110,000 in 22 offices; Hatfield for $10,000, of which the Commercial of your city is in for $5,000; Meade Brothers for $12,500; Sewall for $8,000; Webb & Co. for 6,000, and the balance in proportion, so that all parties are fully insured.—Jennings stock is stated at from $50,000 to $75,000, and half that amount was saved. The American Hotel, not long since half burned on its own account, suffered about $10,000. The Jennings building was insured for $30,000, three times what it was worth. Of course it will be speedily rebuilt, as the location is one of the best in the city.

Aaron's Calf.

"William, Look up. Tell me who made you?" William who was considered a fool, screwing up his face, and looking thoughtful, and somewhat bewildered, slowly answered, "Moses, I 'spose." "That will do." "Now," said Counsellor Grey, addressing the Court, "the witness says he 'sposes' Moses made him. This certainly is an intelligent answer—more than I considered him capable of giving, for it shows that he has some faint idea of Scripture; but I submit, it is not sufficient to justify his being sworn as a witness to give evidence." "Mr. Judge," said the fool, "may I ax the lawyer a question?" "Certainly," said the Judge, as many as you please." "Wal, then, Mr. Lawyer, who, do you think, made you?" Counsellor Grey, (imitating the witness.) "Aaron, I 'spose." After the mirth had subsided, the witness exclaimed, "Well, now, we do read in the good book, that Aaron once made a calf, but who'd have thought that the 'tarnal' critter had got in here!"

THE FLAGS CAPTURED BY WASHINGTON.—The venerable George Washington Parke Curtis has addressed a letter to General Pierce, informing him of his desire through his excellency, to deposit in the national archieves the flags captured by the illustrious Washington in the days of the revolution. These invaluable trophies were presented to Gen. Washington as the highest mark of respect which could be bestowed on him by Congress. The ceremony of presentation will take place shortly.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 11, 1854.

MARCUS ERWIN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

New Arrangement.

For twelve months past the double duties of Editor and Publisher of the News, have devolved on us. The consequence has been that neither department has been properly cared for, and our health is giving way under the burden. Few among the uninitiated know any thing of the vexation and labor inseparably connected with the publication of a newspaper. We have had to discharge the duties of Editor, publisher, book-keeper and collector, and often have we been so pressed for time that our Editorials have been sent to the world without having undergone the usual process of being first committed to paper—transferred immediately from the mental mint to the types. We are happy to be able to announce to the patrons of the paper that their interest will be better cared for in the future, as we have secured the services of MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., as Editor of the News. Mr. E. is a vigorous and graceful writer, and in his hands the paper will be far more useful, and we trust acceptable, than heretofore.

T. W. ATKIN.

☞ I take charge of this paper as its Editor, from the present issue. It will be, under my control, a thorough going Democratic journal, fighting under the broad and national folds of the Democratic flag, for the ascendency of Democratic principles.

With my brethren of the press of opposite political sentiments, I desire to conduct the discussions which the approaching canvass will elicit, in a decent gentlemanlike and courteous manner—if they choose to do so. If not, I am prepared for any course they may see proper to pursue, and shall not fail to gratify them in their choice of the proper mode for conducting the canvass.

Of the acts of public men—particularly of some public men in this section—I shall speak freely and fearlessly, and shall let the people know the truth whatever the consequences may be to me. I do not desire and will avoid, if possible, any personal controversy with any man—but if that sort of warfare is forced on me, I shall neither decline it nor fail to put in the best licks I can, in the fight.

To the Democratic party throughout this District, I would say, if you wish to sustain this press and increase its efficiency in the approaching canvass, go to work *at once*—extend its circulation by procuring as many subscribers as you possibly can. If you will do this, I pledge myself to do my part of the work for the good cause.

MARCUS ERWIN.

DOCKERY IN 1835 AND 1854.

In the accounts of Gen. Dockery's speeches in the East, which we have seen in Whig papers, the General is represented as denouncing the plan of amending the constitution by Legislative enactment, as anti-Republican and wrong. He declared at Newbern that he was opposed to any such anti-Republican mode of amending the constitution. That as the constitution was an instrument emanating from the people it was too sacred to be touched except by the people.

Gen. Dockery has, perhaps, forgotten in his new zeal for conventions that he is responsible for inserting this anti-Republican feature in the constitution. Those of our readers who have a copy of the Journal of the Convention of 1835, will find on page 102, of that precious little volume, that Gen. Dockery voted for incorporating into the constitution the plan of amending that instrument by Legislative enactment. Does it become the General now to denounce the work of his own hands in 1835 as anti-Republican? Take care General, if you go on in this way you will demolish yourself before Bragg can open his batteries on you.

ACQUITTAL OF WARD.

Ward, who killed Professor Butler some months since at Louisville, Kentucky, under circumstances which rendered the act particularly outrageous, has been acquitted. An indignation meeting was held on the rendition of the verdict, and Ward burnt in effigy.

Resolutions were adopted requesting Hon. J. J. Crittenden to resign his seat in the Senate, on account of the part he had taken in the trial.

DEMOCRACY AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is wonderful how blind a man with good eyes can be, when he don't want to see. And it is quite as strange into what outer darkness the Whig Doctors are disposed to wander whenever the Internal Improvement resolution of the late Democratic Convention is mentioned to them. With both eyes shut and a party bandage drawn tightly over them, they swear most lustily that *they* can *see* nothing good in the resolution—that it is vague, uncertain and unsatisfactory. Now we believe that any man who will open his eyes and let a little sunshine into his soul to dispel the mists of party prejudice, and take a calm survey of the two platforms, will agree with us that the Democratic Resolution on Internal Improvements is in all respects more comprehensive, stronger and better for the West than that of the Whig party. They will also agree with us that no man who endorses that Resolution, as Thomas Bragg does, can fail to be a friend to the great cause of Internal Improvement, not only in the West, but all over the State.

The 8th Resolution of the Democratic platform is as follows:

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investments with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

That of the Whigs reads thus:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of North Carolina, and especially recommend the extension of the North Carolina Road, East and West, to the favorable consideration of the next Legislature.

The Spectator, commenting on the democratic resolution, says it "commits the Democratic party to nothing. Nothing is said about extending the North Carolina Railroad East and West," &c. Now, with due deference to the better judgment of the Spectator in expounding and interpreting political resolutions, we must be permitted to say that the resolution under review commits the Democratic party as plainly as words can commit a party to the developement of the resources of the State, agricultural, mineral and commercial;—that it commits the party as plainly as words can do it, *to granting State aid* to works of Improvement, a thing that the Whig Resolution *does not do;* and further that, although the Central Railroad is not named, the Resolution is, upon essential points, more explicit and favorable to that great work than that of the Whigs.—For example, the whig resolution simply *recommends* the N. C. Railroad to the *favorable consideration* of the Legislature; whereas the Democratic resolution declares openly and expressly that it is "politic and proper for the Legislature from time to time *to give further aid in the completion and extension* of the works already undertaken. Does the whig resolution say anything about giving State aid to Railroads? Not a word. It satisfied their Convention to *recommend* the Central Road to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. They were afraid to endorse and approve this great project, and to declare, as the Democratic party have done, that its completion and extension would be right and proper. They could only *recommend* it to the Legislature, but did not dare, as the Democratic party have done, to declare themselves in favor of granting further aid—in the way of State subscriptions of stock—for the extension and completion of the Road—for fear that their Eastern whig brethren who are hostile to all works of Improvement, would bolt their nomination. And if the whig Convention had adopted a resolution half as explicit and definite as that of the Democratic party in favor of further appropriations of money by the State to complete and extend our present system of Railroads, the whigs in Bertie, Northampton, and all that section of country, would have repudiated it, just as the whigs in this section do the immortal sixth resolution. The simple recommendation of the Road to the favorable consideration of the Legislature is the sum and substance of that famous resolution, which the whig presses represent as so extremely liberal to the West. If the Democratic resolution, which asserts that it is proper to extend further aid by the Legislature for the completion and extension of works already undertaken, (thereby including the Central Road) amounts to nothing, we would like to know how much better is the whig resolution, which only asks the Legislature to CONSIDER favorably of the extension of the Road. The whig party and the Legislature may put on their considering caps and consider very favorably of the Road, and that is all they will do. They will talk and consider about it just as long as talking and considering will make them any votes,—but they will not, when it comes to the pinch, *do any thing but consider*. The Democratic party in a straightforward, honest and open manner, have declared that they will give, if in a majority in the Legislature, *further aid*,—by way of appropriations of course—to complete and extend the Central Rail Road.

The view we have taken of the Democratic Resolution on Internal Improvements is too obvious to need further illustration or comment. Our opponents of course object to it—as they would have objected to anything which might have been done by the Democratic party.

The unfair manner in which they have attempted to conceal from the people the true meaning and purpose of the Resolution, by picking at the words and quibbling about the phraseology of it will no doubt establish their reputations as very good verbal critics—but will fail, in our judgment, to convince the people that they are disposed to do justice to the Democratic party. The Spectator and other Whig journals and most of the Whigs with whom we have conversed, object particularly to the latter part of the 8th Resolution of the Democratic party, wherein it is asserted that only such works of Improvement ought to be undertaken "as a just regard for the interest of the people may require and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow." What would these gentlemen have? Do they wish the interest of the people disregarded? Is there anything inimical to the interests of the West in the declaration that a just regard for the interests of the people should be consulted in the prosecution of Works of Internal Improvements as well as in everything else? Ought not the interests of the people to be considered in preference to those of private companies and speculators? If this government was instituted, as the Democratic party believes it was, to protect and advance the interests of the people, need they fear to go before the people with the declaration inscribed upon their banner that whatsoever they may do either about Internal Improvements or any other subject of legislation will be done with a just regard to the interest of those whom they represent? Is it to be understood by the outery which has been raised by the Whig press against this part of the Democratic Resolution that they intend to act *unjustly* towards the people, that they intend to disregard popular interests and pander to the corrupt schemes of private corporations and desperate speculators? Do they desire to involve the State hopelessly in debt by wild, extravagant and impracticable legislation, without any regard to the means and resources which the State may have to meet her liabilities? Is such a course prudent or proper? Is it just to the people that they should be hurried headlong into millions of expenditure without due consideration of the means which they may have to relieve themselves & their posterity in a reasonable time from burdensome taxation? All that the Democratic party asks is that the Legislature in making appropriations for rail Roads, should act with that degree of prudence and common sense that ought to mark the conduct of every sensible man in the transaction of his private business. If such a course be objectionable to the people we have sadly mistaken their character for intelligence, discretion and sound judgment. Such an objection can originate only from one of two motives. Those who make it do so either because, from their position, they feel themselves in some measure obliged to disagree with every thing which the Democratic party may say or do, or they have some private projects of their own to carry out, *not consistent with a "just regard to the interests of the people."*

We shall allude to this subject frequently in our paper, and shall endeavor to show, as we believe we can, that owing to the complete control which Whig orators and Whig presses have exercised for years over every channel of popular information in this District, that gross injustice has been done the Democratic darty, and its men and doctrines have been studiously misrepresented and misunderstood on this subject. While the big medicine men of the Whig party in this District are picking the anti-Internal Improvement motes from the eyes of the Democratic party, let them have a care that they don't find us dragging a beam or two out of their own before the summer is over.

THE WHEAT CROP.

So far as we have been able to learn, the Wheat crop has escaped the late cold weather with little, if any, damage. The Spartanburg (S. C.) *Spartan* says of the crop in that section—

"From the best information we can get after repeated inquiry, we are gratified to learn that the wheat crop in our District is hardly injured at all.

JUSTICE FROM AN OPPONENT.

The Tallahassee Sentinel, long distinguished as an able and uncompromising whig journal, with a magnanimity which contrasts admirably with the narrow and bitter spirit of partisan bigotry which is manifesting itself in a few of the whig journals South, does an honorable act of justice to the President in the following paragraph:

"Though we have expressed ourselves plainly in reference to some of the short comings of the administration in other matters, we are unwilling to withhold the meed of praise wherever it is merited, justice to whom it is due. We are happy, therefore, to ascribe all honor to the President and his cabinet on the Nebraska question. With the understanding that they are the avowed friends and open advocates of the measure, we say, most emphatically, 'honor to whom honor is due.' As a southern man, we entertained, in common with many distinguished members of his own party, our fears of the bitter feud between the 'hards' and 'softs.' But if the straight forward, manly course of the administration on the Nebraska question is a true indication of its future action, it gives us assurance that the rights of the American people are intrusted to good hands."

The Free Negro Candidate.

It may be interesting to some of our readers who have heard rumors of Gen. Dockery's boasts that he gave the first and biggest lick that was ever given for Free Suffrage, in the Convention of 1835, to know a little more about the General's views of extending the right of suffrage. According to the journals of the Convention (page 63) Gen. Dockery dodged the vote on a proposition to give the white men of the State the right to vote for Governor. His explanation of this matter is, that he was necessarily absent on business, and could not vote for it. But when a proposition is made to allow free negroes to vote for the House of Commons, and afterwards to allow them to vote for the Senate and House both, the General's business all seems to have centred in the Convention, and he there devoted his time and energies to putting free negroes on an equality with white men, and in some respects giving them the advantage of their white fellow citizens.

On page 22 of the Journal of the Convention it will be found that a proposition substantially the same as article 1, section 3, paragraph 3, of our amended constitution, was made in these words, "that free negroes and mulattoes within four degrees inclusive be deprived of the privilege of voting for members of the Senate and House of Commons in this State." Mr. Morehead moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting "all free negroes and mulattoes within the fourth degree shall be excluded from voting for members of the Senate. That all free negroes and mulattoes of the age of twenty one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and possessed of a free hold within the same county of the value of ——— dollars for six months next before and at the day of election, and shall not have been convicted of any infamous crime or offence *shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons.*" For this amendment of Mr. Morehead's Gen. Dockery voted; and then when the question was put on the Resolution "that free negroes and mulattoes within four degrees inclusive, be deprived of the privilege of voting for members of the Senate and House of Commons in this State," *Gen. Dockery voted against it.*

Again, the Journal at page 73, tells us that "The Convention took up for its second reading the Article abrogating the right of free negroes and mulattoes to vote for members of the Legislature. Mr. Fisher moved to amend the article by adding thereto as follows: "Unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters, such free negroes or mulattoes, for one year next preceding any election, shall have owned and possessed at least fifty acres of land in fee, of the value of not less than one hundred dollars, unincumbered by mortgage or otherwise, and shall never have been convicted of any infamous offence."—Mr. Dockery moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "*at least fifty acres in fee,*" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "*real estate;*" and by striking out "*one hundred*" and inserting "*two hundred and fifty.*" On General Dockery's motion to strike out as proposed above, the Convention voted him down. The question then recurring on Mr. Fisher's amendment, as above stated, Dockery voted against it, because it was not sufficiently liberal to his free negro friends.

Mr. Gaston then proposed the following amendment: "Unless in addition to the qualifications required of other voters he (the free negro) shall, for one year next preceding any election have owned and possessed property, real or personal, or both, of the clear value of five hundred dollars over and above all incumbrences, charges and debts. Nor shall any free negro, mulatto, or person of mixed blood, as aforesaid, be permitted to vote at any election who shall have been convicted of any infamous offence." *For this proposition Gen. Dockery also voted.*

It will thus be perceived what sort of a candidate the whig party have put before the people. A man who is in favor of extending greater privileges to free negroes than that class exercise in *any Abolition State.* Almost all the free States have excluded free negroes from voting, and some have prohibited them from coming into their limits, yet the whig party of North Carolina have selected as their strongest man Gen. Dockery, whose course in the Convention shows very plainly that he thinks a free negro ought to exercise all the privileges that a white man does. We should like to know how the thousands of poor white men in the State who do not own fifty acres of land to entitle them to vote in the Senate, would feel to come up to the ballot box and be thrust aside by one of Gen. Dockery's funky, greasy, buck negroes, with his two hundred and fifty dollars worth of real estate. The General, on this negro equality platform, if he could have carried it out, would run very well in the mines in Burke and McDowell, for there are a great many worthless and trifling free negroes there who would stick to him like a brother, on account of his friendship for them in the Convention.

At Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday John W. Lambeth, while laboring under aberation of mind, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then killed himself. The weapon used was a pocket knife.

You can tell how *wide* man's reputation is, but you can't tell how *long.*

REVOLUTION vs. DESPOTISM.

There is a great deal of significance in the following paragraph from John Mitchell's last "Citizen;" and we copy it, not for itself alone, but as confirming our own view of a subject so important as the war in Europe:

"Looking upon the map of Europe from the clear focus of an American altitude, and with the eyes which have read but of Irish wrong and English plunder, we see in this war not Russia vs. Turkey, but Revolution vs. the Allied Armies. It must be clear to all Americans sympathizing with their brother republicans of Europe, that it is not, as Lord Clarendon would teach us, 'the battle of civilization against barbarism,' England, of course, being the civilizing medium; neither is it, in the words of my Lord Derby, 'to abate the intolerable pretensions of Russia;' nor is it to preserve the 'balance of power;' else why, in the words of Mr. Bright, 'had we (England) not gone to war with France when she seized the Turkish dominions of Algiers, and with the United States for their aggression in Mexico.' Sensible Mr. Bright, to waste his breath on such valuable information. No one believes it is for civilization, or balance of power, or anything of the sort.

"It is Russia against Europe. Let the Czar humble the powers; and the democracies can take care of themselves."

A COMFORTABLE REFLECTION.

We commend the following paragraph to the imbibers of "rot-gut," generally; and the lovers of "good old cognac," particularly:

STRYCHNINE.—The Columbus, Ohio, Democrat says that distillers employ strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. It is a recent discovery that this deadly drug increases the yield of whiskey per bushel of corn. In some places the poison is used to such an extent that hogs die in great numbers from drinking the still slop. And we may add that it is known that this deadly poison is used in other liquors besides whiskey. A few months ago, some 'pure cognac brandy' was analyzed in Washington, and was found to contain strychnine.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

Mr. Bragg's Acceptance.

We give below Mr. Bragg's letter to the Committee accepting the nomination for Governor. The occasion did not require a long letter, or any thing like a discussion of the topics of the day; and Mr. Brag, it will be observed, after referring in modest terms to the fact that he had not sought or desired the nomination, and to the high honor conferred upon him, accepts it, tendered as it was unanimously and under such flattering circumstances—at the same time approving most cordially the Resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Mr. Bragg will doubtless enter the campaign during the ensuing week, and will bring to it all his industry and energy. The Democratic party will find in him a most able exponent and champion, and the people a man sincerely devoted to their interests and rights.

RALEIGH, April 21st, 1854.

To THOMAS BRAGG, ESQ:—

Sir: At a Convention of the Democratic Republican party of North Carolina, which assembled in the City of Raleigh, on the 19th ultimo, you were unanimously nominated as their candidate for the high office of Governor of the State; and we were delegated by the Convention to apprise you of the fact and earnestly request your acceptance of the nomination.

We herewith submit for your consideration a platform of principles adopted by the Convention, and trust they will receive your approbation and support.

While we are aware of the heavy responsibility which the office of Governor imposes, we but express the prevailing sentiment of the Convention when we declare that, although unsought and undesired by you, your tried patriotism and well known devotion to Democratic principles, will not allow you to decline the high and honorable duty thus imposed by the hearty and unanimous voice of your political friends.

With our personal congratulations upon this expression of exalted confidence on the part of the Convention, and with our best wishes for your happiness and success, we have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your fellow citizens,

A. RENCHER, *President of the Convention.*

GASTON MEARES, JOHN P. JONES, F. P. GLASS, S. E. WILLIAMS, THOS. I. FAISON, JOSEPH ALLISON, *Vice Presidents of the Convention.*

JACKSON, April 29th, 1854.

Gentlemen: Having been absent from home for the last few days, on professional business, your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Convention, which lately assembled in Raleigh, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this State, was not received until my return last evening.

Though the position assigned me is one of which any man might be justly proud, you are nevertheless, gentlemen, entirely correct in supposing that it was one which I did not desire. Not that I was at all indifferent to such a distinction, or to the advancement or success of the political principles to which we are devoted, but because of the serious responsibilities I should incur, if a candidate, whether elected or not—an honest doubt of my own fitness to discharge them, and the necessary withdrawal of myself for some time from the peaceful pursuits of private life.

Although, therefore, it would be more agreeable to me to occupy, as heretofore, the position of an humble private in the Democratic ranks, yet in view of all the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline the high position so flatteringly tendered me by my political friends, and I therefore yield to the wishes of the Convention and accept the nomination.

I have carefully examined the series of political resolutions adopted by the Convention and enclosed in your letter. This is not a time or fit occasion to discuss their merits. It will be sufficient for me now to say that they meet with my entire approval, and shall hereafter receive my hearty and earnest support.

It only remains for me to make to the members of the Convention my sincere and grateful acknowledgments, and to thank you personally for the very kind manner in which it has pleased you to communicate to me the fact of my nomination.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

THOS. BRAGG.

Hon. A. Rencher, *President.* Gaston Meares, Esq., John P. Jones, Esq., F. P. Glass, Esq., S. E. Williams, Esq., Thos. I. Faison, Esq., Joseph Allison, Esq., *Vice Presidents.*

Thomas Bragg.

THOMAS BRAGG, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a native of Warren County, and is now in the maturity of manhood, between forty and forty-five years of age. He received his first political impression among a people well and widely known for their undeviating adherence to republican principles—in the County of Macon, the wisest man as he was the best Democrat of his day.

Mr. Bragg sprang from the people; his father, Thomas Bragg, was an honest and enterprising house carpenter; but though an humble mechanic, he has left sons behind him of brilliant and commanding fame—such as Col. Braxton Bragg, who so distinguished himself at Buena Vista; Judge Bragg, now of Mobile, Alabama, and formerly member of Congress from that District; and Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Thomas Bragg's education was commenced at the excellent schools of Warren, and completed at the North in the Military Institute of the late Capt. Alden Partridge where at the same time was pursuing the same studies that favorite son of North Carolina, the late Col. Michael Hoke. Mr. Bragg's legal studies were conducted by Judge Hall, and on receiving his license he settled at Jackson, Northampton County, where he has resided ever since. Fond of home, devoted to the duties of his profession, and naturally of a retiring and unambitious temper, he has never sought office or political preferment; still he has never refused to serve his party when called upon. In 1842 he consented to become a candidate for the Commons in Northampton; and such was the force of his arguments, the power of his eloquence, and the confidence the people reposed in him, that he was elected in a County claimed as one of the strongholds of Whiggery. The records of that eventful session show that Thomas Bragg was uniformly true to his principles and to the people. He ably discharged, in that Legislature, the important duties of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—a post accorded only to men of first-rate abilities. Since that period he has not been a candidate himself; but so active has been his labors among the people, that, aided by the gallant Person, Bynum, Lockhart, Copeland, and others, the political character of Northampton has been firmly fixed as that of a Democratic County. He has frequently been a Democratic Elector of President and Vice President, in which capacity he has performed much heavy and useful labor for his party.—He is now a member of the Board of Internal Improvements of the State, and, together with such men as David S. Reid and Calvin Graves, has been devoting his efforts to the advancement of the important interests committed to that Board.

One of the truest tests of a man is the estimate placed upon him by his neighbors, and by those who pursue with him the same profession or calling. Tried by this test Thomas Bragg comes out pure gold. In private life he is known and loved for his benevolence, his amiability of disposition, his frankness and integrity; and there is no member of the Bar who practices with Mr. Bragg, who does not speak of him in the highest terms as a man of talents and a gentleman.

Mr. Bragg is a most impressive public speaker. His style is clear and pointed; and while he delivers his ideas in good English, it is at the same time so plain that all can understand him. He deals neither in passionate expressions, nor in high-wrought figures, nor is he in the habit of misstating or mispresenting his opponents; *he is a man of truth,* and will say nothing upon the stump which he would hesitate to utter, if necessary, in private among gentlemen. In other words, he is a patriot and a statesman, and well fitted, in every respect, for the public service. His interests are identified with those of the people, for he is one of them; the son of a mechanic, with but little assistance and entirely unaided by the accidents of birth or fortune, he has made his way to his present enviable position before the people. The Democratic banner could not have been committed to abler or safer hands. That he will bear that banner in triumph through the contest we have not the shadow of a doubt.

MAGNITUDE OF RUSSIA.—Russia is the greatest unbroken empire for extent that ever existed; occupying vest regions of Europe and Asia, and nearly one-sixth of the habitable globe. It is forty-one times the size of France, and one hundred and thirty-eight times that of England. Yet it was too small for the ambition of Alexander, who is reported to have said: "I insist upon having the Baltic to skate upon, the Caspian for a bathing place, the Black Sea as a wash hand basin, and the North Pacific Ocean as a fish pond." He "encroached on Tartary for a pasture, on Persia and Georgia for a vineyard, on Turkey for a garden, on Poland for a farm, on Finland and Lapland as a hunting ground, and took part of North America as a place of banishment for offenders."

The deadliest and most abhorred of all the reptiles in Texas is the centipede. This is a kind of worm three to six inches long, exactly like an enormous caterpillar; it is green, or brown or yellow, some being found of each of these colors. As its name denotes, it has along each side a row of feet, bony claws rather. Imagine that you walk some night across your chamber floor, with naked feet; you put your foot into a ring, striking every claw up to the body in your foot; that poison, flows through each claw, and in 2 minutes, you will have fainted in agony; in few a more you will be dead. The deadly thing cannot be torn away. It has to be cut off, and claw by claw cut out. Even if it crawl over the naked body of a sleeping person without sticking its claws, the place will pain the person for years after, at least so we have been told.

Don't stand there loafing, said a professor at Union to three students, standing where they shouldn't.

"We're not loafing,' said Nat, there are only three of us, and it takes *leaven to make a loaf.*

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Mineral Resources of the South.

The Knoxville Register has an interesting article on some late discoveries, which show that there is one continuous vein of rich copper ore between the Polk county mine in East Tennessee and the mine recently discovered in Carroll county, (Va.) These Virginia and Tennessee veins have the same dip, the same surface indications, and are in the same chain of mountains. In the Tennessee vein the miners have recently reached the yellow Sulphuret of copper, which is regarded as an infallible indication of the inexhaustible extent of the mines, and also their incomparable richness. A new impetus has consequently been given to mining operations; and, two weeks since there were sales of three quarter sections of land at about $1,250,000. About 5000 tons of rich copper ore are taken from the mines monthly, netting in all, at least half a million of dollars. This amount will doubtless be much increased, when the shafts that are being sunk penetrate the rich salphuret.

But these copper developments, the Register says, are not the tenth part of the indications of the very great value which is at some early day to be attached to mineral lands in East Tennessee and South West Virginia, and which is to furnish new sources of profit for the great artery of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and for the diffusion of increasing wealth along its whole line. In addition to the zinc, lead, marble, gypsum, &c., of that fine section of country, there are rich mountains of iron and coal, to be opened up and brought into the great laboratory of human enterprise. With the abundance of coal and iron, and the great improvement in its manufacture, it is estimated that pig iron may be made at the cost of little more than five dollars per ton—so that, on the completion of the railroad in construction the actual cost of the iron will be in New York less than $20 per ton, in Charleston less than $15, and in Cincinnati less than $10—and yet thousands of acres of land in East Tennessee, where this coal and iron abound, may now be purchased for less than fifty cents per acre. In time, capital will find out these opportunities for investment in Virginia and Tennessee—and mighty will be the results of a development of their teeming resources. Come what may, the destiny of the South must be onward, and, however lowering the horizon with the black storm of fanaticism and aggression, the South is blessed with natural resources, fully abundant to give her prosperity and strength and complete security against the machinations of her deadliest enemies. The spirit of enterprise and energy is waking up the South, and we already see a brighter day in her history. Let her be true to herself and to her admirable natural position, and a magnificent destiny will be accomplished for her.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Death of Rev. J. M. Webb.

It is with feelings of deep regret, that we announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of our much esteemed brother, James M. Webb, of Rutherfordton, which occurred on the 24th ultimo, at his residence, after a long and protracted illness, in the fiftieth year of his age.

Bro. Webb joined the church at High Shoals, in Rutherford county, some twenty-five years ago, and shortly afterwards he entered upon the arduous duties of a Minister of the Gospel, and soon thereafter he evinced a strong and active mind, was humbly devoted to his calling, which won for him the esteem of all who had the privilege of his acquaintance. Bro. Webb was a man possessed with an extraordinary mind, and great zeal, and soon he arrived to a position, unequalled by any other in this section of the State. He was of poor parentage, and had not the advantages of a liberal education, but by application and industry, soon acquired a general knowledge. He was an eloquent speaker, strong in debate, and always manifested great zeal, which was felt by the audience. He served twice as a representative from Rutherford county, in the General Assembly of this State, and sixteen years as Clerk of the Superior Court. He acquired a considerable estate before his death.

Bro. Webb was among the first to take hold of the Missionary cause in the Western part of this State—did much to establish the Western Convention, and was elected several times President of that body. Was a member of the Broad River Association, until the formation of the Green River—was elected Moderator for several years, which position he held at the last session.

As a Christian, Brother Webb always possessed the characteristic of an humble child of God; as a Minister, was admired, as a neighbor, he was kind and courteous; as a Father, he was endearing.

He bore his afflictions with Christian resignation—often expressed his preparation for death, yet should like to be spared to raise and educate his poor little motherless children. To the will of the Almighty we bow with humbles submission, to Him who knows all things; yet his position will be hard to fill: „it is our loss but his gain." Truly "a great man has fallen in Israel."—*Carolina Intelligencer.*

"In town with a pocket full of rocks," an old saying, but literally true at this day and time; you can scarcely meet a man who is not loaded with minerals, or the evidence thereof. The test for Copper are exceedingly flattering, presenting indications, as far as they have progressed, equal, if not superior to the Ducktown mines. There remains no longer doubt as to one lead of Copper passing through this county, the question is: are there not a half dozen leads? The surface indications justify the opinion, that it may be found in many places in this county.—*Dahlonega Signal, 22d inst.*

SPARTANBURG RAILROAD.—We learn that the entire track of this Road from Spartanburg to Union, is pretty much graded, that the road below Union is all under contract, and the work rapidly progressing. One or two miles of the tract from Alston is finished. In the course of the next year, the Road to Union Court House will be completed.—*Newberry Sentinel.*

Cholera is reappearing at various points on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi river. At Keokuk, Iowa, twelve emigrants have died.

A young lawyer in Chambers street yesterday put his spinal column out of joint trying to draw a conclusion.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

A bill prohibiting the circulation in Ohio of bank notes of other States of a less denomination then ten dollars, has passed the Ohio Legislature.

It is said that the celebrated negro songstress, the "*Black Swan*," is about to be married to a white goose of a Londoner.

CUTE.—The Veto Message of Gov. Seymour on the Liquor Prohibition bill, has been neatly published by a firm of enterprising importers of wines and brandies in New York, with their business card at the head of it.

A man may be great by chance, but never wise nor good without taking pains for it.

The world is like a stubble-field—in which the greatest geese generally pick up most of the golden grains.

Mr. Soule has informed the Spanish Minister of State that any attempt by the cruisers of that government to detain and search American vessels will be rigidly investigated by the United States authorities.

Messrs. Anson Bangs & Co., contractors for the grading of the Rabun Gap Railroad, advertise that after the first day of May next, they will receive proposals at Knoxville and points along the line, for all the heavy work.

The editor of the Washington *Globe* says he has already lost $40,000 by the publication of the debates of Congress.

Robert Greenhow, Esq., late Associate Law Agent of the United States, and the author of an excellent history on California and Oregon, died in San Francisco, March 27, aged fifty-four years.

The reporting and printing of the debates of the Massachusetts constitutional convention hiast cost $36,000.

Good resolutions are like fainting ladies—they want to be carried out.

Conceit is proud that he had learned so much: wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

The details of the last intelligence from Lower California indicate that the fillibuster expedition of Col. Walker would prove an utter failure.

The worst feature in a man's face is his nose—when stuck into other people's business.

Mrs. Judith Town, died at Marshall, N. Y., on the 15th ult., at the great age of one hundred and seven years. She was born in October, 1747.

It is proposed in Massachusetts to form a Joint Stock Company with very large capital, for the purpose of promoting emigration to Nebraska, to keep above water by carrying free labor in. The practical features of the scheme have not been made public, but the proposition meets with favor among a practical class of men, and appears to be taking a definite shape.

Thirty-two horses and fourteen omnibusses were destroyed by the burning of Moore & Co's stables in Philadelphia last Saturday morning.

In France, it is said, good printing paper has been made out of wood, ground to an impalpable powder and mingled with a small proportion of rags.

A dispatch from Buffalo says that a terrible riot occurred at Saginaw on Friday. Several hundred persons turned out, in defiance of law, and attempted to rescue several prisoners who were in jail. The Sheriff and his posse attempted to sustain the law, and in doing so the Sheriff was killed. Several others badly wounded. The prisoners were not released.

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a sweet face.

"*Dis* cord is horrible," as the musical negro said when he was about to be hung.

There has been 22000 cases of drunkenness in Philadelphia since October last.

According to BeBow's statistics, the increase of Rail Roads in the United States, amounts to 2000 miles annually.

A miserly, skinflint old gentleman, down East having lost a son, was called upon by his minister, who suggested various alleviations of his calamity; adding that doubtless his own reflection would suggest many more.

"Yes," replied the old curmudgeon, wiping away his tears, "Joe had an awful appetite—it cost eenamost twice as much to feed him as any other member of the family."

Raymond, the Menagerie man, died recently, leaving a million and a half of dollars.

The mere apprehension of War has already cost England $125,000,000.

Married,

At Belvidere, Burke County, on the 3d inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sheetz, MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., of Asheville, to Miss M. E. MCDOWELL, of Burke.

DIED,

In Wharton county, Texas, on the first day of December last, whither he had gone with the hope of improving his health, DAVID C. THOMPSON, son of Jessee M. and Margaret Thompson, aged about 25 years. Mr. Thompson was a native of Washington county, East Tennessee, but had been a citizen of Lexington, Mo., for seveal years. He was a most estimable young man, and in the relations of son and brother, enjoyed the warm affections of a household now rendered desolate by his untimely death. It will be a consolation to his many relatives in East Tennessee, to know that he died peaceful and happy, professing saving faith in the merits of a crucified Redeemer.

☞Rail Road Journal, Jonesborough, Tenn., will please copy.

In this town, on the 6th instant, JAMES EDWARD, aged 14 months and two days, son of Mr. I. M. Dunn.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, one door south of Wingate's grocery store, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Asheville Livery and Sale Stable.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the large Brick Stable formerly attached to the Eagle Hotel, will keep on hand several

ACCOMMODATION HACKS, BUGGIES, AND EXTRA HORSES.

He has the best Ostler in the country.

He will also sell stock, horses and mules, on commission. Persons living at a distance in the country would do well (if they have stock to sell) to place them in his stable, it being the most public place in town. He has also grass lots for tired or sick horses. Charges shall be reasonable.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, the subscriber would say to his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is much better prepared to accommodate than heretofore.

He may be found at all times at the Eagle Hotel, or at his office second door below the Post Office, opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Persons at a distance desiring accommodations may rely on their communications meeting with prompt attention.

A. PORTER.

May 11 1854.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th of April a negro man named

CÆSAR.

Said negro is sbout 25 years old, 6 feet 2 or 4 inches high, and very spare made. Very long arms, legs and feet. Slightly stoop shouldered, and looks rather down. Color black, with a slight brown. He is a rough carpenter. He may be lurking in the neighborhood of Col. Huger's plantation, Abbeville, or Flat Rock, N. C. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in any Jail in the State with information directed to me at Pendleton, S, C.

JOHN B. EARLE.

May 11, 1854.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, *April* 29, 1854.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund have resolved to distribute among the several counties of the State of North Carolina, the sum mentioned in the following table, to wit: *Ninety thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars and four cents*, in part of the nett income of said fund for the current year, for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sum to be paid at the Treasury Department, upon the application of the persons properly authorised to receive the same. It is expected the same amount will be distributed in the Fall of the present year.

The counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin will receive their portions of the amount distributed from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID,
Pres. ex officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	FEDERAL POP.	AMOUNT.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 26
Anson,	10,755	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,716	1405 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12
Buncombe,	12.338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 39
Catawba,	8,233	988 08
Chatham,	16,055	1626 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleaveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1479 84
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 79
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1693 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11.111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 24
Franklin,	9,510	1141 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Greenville,	17,303	2076 36
Greene,	5,321	638 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 88
Haywood,	6,907	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,585	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,	.....	.....
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,923	830 88
Madison,	.....	.....
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	740 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,624	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	736 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 24
Nash,	9,034	1084 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14,957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	623 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Randolph,	15,176	1821 12
Richmond,	7,936	952 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1486 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	761 76
Stokes,	8,460	1018 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 66
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3,348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 36
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Yadkin,	.....	.....
Yancy,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 11, 1854.

☞ *We are authorized and requested to announce COL. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the lower branch of the next General Assembly.*

Funeral Sermon.

We are requested to state that the Funeral of REV. STEPHEN D. ADAMS will be preached at Burnsville on Sunday the 4th of June next, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the REV. WM. M. KERR.

Third Round

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville circuit, Hooper's Creek,		April	29–30
Catawba cir.,	Sharon,	May	6–7
Burnsville "	Hunter's Chapel,	"	13–14
Asheville "	Jewel Hill,	"	20–21
Webster "	Long's Chapel,	"	27–28
Franklin "	Union,	June	10–11
Waynesville cir.,	Fine's Creek,	"	17–18

There will be a meeting held at Reems' Creek m. h., commencing the Friday before the first Sabbath in June, at which place the District Stewards are requested to attend without fail.

R. W. PATTY.

April 24, 1854.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and settle, as the business *must* be closed

E. L. TRIPLETT.
GEORGE GOODLAKE

Asheville, April 24, 1854. 3t.

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber in Clarke county, Ga. on the 18th instant, my negro man TOM, a blacksmith and shoemaker, about 25 or 40 years old; weighs about 175 or 180 lbs. about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather dark complexion, with large full eyes, showing more of the white than most negroes do—of good and sprightly countenance, and more than ordinaay intelligence. I think it probably he will try to reach a free state and be aided in his designs by some white person. He formerly belonged to Samuel Farris, then of Habersham county, and may re-visit that section. I will give the above reward for the delivery to me of said negro and the white person that may be aiding him, or their lodgment in any safe jail, so that I get said negro, with proof to convict the white person; or fifty dollars for the delivery of said neero to me, or his confinement in a safe jail, so that I get him.

STEPHEN JACKSON.

May 4, 1854.

Hoe & Co's Patent Ground Saws.

THE Subscribers manufacture from the best Cast steel, Circular Saws, from two inches to eighty inches in diameter. Their Saws are hardened and tempered, and are ground and finished by machinery designed expressly for the purpose, and are therefore much superior to those ground in the usual manner, as they are strengthened and stiffened by increasing them in thickness regularly from the cutting edge to the centre, consequently do not become heated or backed, and produce a great saving in timber.

They also manufacture Cast Steel Mill, Pitt and Cross cut Saws, and Billet Webs, of superior quality; all of which they have for sale, or they may be obtained of the principal hardware merchants throughout the United States and Canada.

R. HOE & CO.,
29 and 31 Gold-street, New York.

☞Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, with this note and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisment.

May 4, 1854.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Smith & McDowell is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All persons indebted to the above firm will call on W. W. McDowell, who is authorized to make settlements.

J. M. SMITH.
W. W. McDOWELL.

January 2, 1854.

The Last Call.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Smith & McDowell are now for the last time called on to make settlement. We are compelled to make settlements, and it will be at your cost if you don't call very soon. Don't flatter yourself that this is intended for some other person.

W. W. McDOWELL

January 5th, 1854.

Catch The Mail Robber!

The U. S. Post Office Department offers $45 as a reward for the apprehension and confinement in some Jail, of

LEWIS HAMPTON,

former mail rider on route No. 3964, from Franklin N. C., to Clarksville, Ga. The mail bag were torn, letters and packages were opened, and money was stolen, about the first of December, 1853; and Lewis Hampton has absconded.

Said Hampton is about 18 years old, low and *squatty*, dark complexion, black eyes and *down looking* countenance, and is a fast spoken, pert, saucy chap.

Address, J. R. SILER, *P. M.*,
Franklin, Macon Co., N. C.

Franklin, February 23, 1854.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is here. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 9.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree in Equity I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the 30th day of May next, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by Thomas C. Wingate, adjoining the Cape Fear Bank lot. This property is well known by our citizens, and needs no further description. The lot will be sold in three parcels, if thought advisable.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

80 Acres of LAND,

Lying about two and a half miles from Asheville, on the waters of Beavor Dam Creek.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and approved security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, April 17, 1854. ts.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 13, 1854.

United States Agency.

Three Million Acres of Land Wanting Claimants!

Worth near fifteen million of dollars.

I have the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of the United States, that I have in my possession the complete Rolls of all the soldiers who served under Colonels Fannin, Ward Travis, Bowie, Grant and Johnson, in the Texas War of Independence, and who were murdered by order of Santa Anna, at Goliad, San Antonia de Bexar, and the Alamo. These Rolls give each soldier's name and his Officers, and where they volunteered at, and cost me a large sum. I also have the Laws of Texas, while a Spanish Province, a Republic, and after its annexation to the United States.—These Laws provide that the nearest of kin (to the 10th generation) of those who fell as above shall receive, if a married man, a Donation of one League and Labor and a Bounty, in all 7165 acres; and if a single man when murdered, one Head Right Donation and Bounty, in all 4036 acres.—Many of these soldiers went from the Southern States, and a good number from North Carolina and Georgia, and their relatives knowing nothing of these Laws, or of the service, have not claimed their just rights. Let all such, though distantly related inquire of me by letter, and they will be informed free of charge. Having the Rolls complete, all the Laws of Texas, and in partnership with some of the ablest Lawyers in that State, I am convinced I possess greater facilities for obtaining these claims than any one in this country.

Those who served under any other Officers than those above mentioned, as much as three months, will receive under a late Act 320 acres; those who served as much as six months, will get 640 acres. It will be observed that these last mentioned are a different class, and it is not necessary that they *should have been killed*, to entitle them or their heirs.

The soldiers of *all* the Indian Wars since 1790, those of 1812, and those of the late War with Mexico, are informed that if they have been *cheated* or *defrauded* out of their Warrants (as they have been in too many cases) by *forged* assignments, and by assignments made *before* the issue of the Warrant, that all such are *void*. I know of many such in the western States, that are now worth from $5 to $25 per acre, that can be regained. A fine opening for the soldiers to demand their just rights.

☞I wish to obtain the names, Powers of Attorney and contracts of every soldier in the U. S. who has been in any war or military expedition since 1790, and who has received a Warrant for less than 160 acres; and also those whose claims have been rejected or suspended by the Department. All such will find it GREATLY to their interest to employ me *immediately*. The names of such as last mentioned, I wish to be signed to a *memorial* I have, to be presented to Congress, and their Powers of Attorney and contracts to be filed. If written to on this, or any of the above, the papers will be prepared and sent by return mail. All those who have only received 40 and 80 acres, and those who have failed, had better strike in time. I have already gotten many.

Having devoted my time exclusively to this and the Pension business (to which last I now devote much time and attention) for several years, and having many Books, Rolls and Documents of *great value*, not in the possession of many, and also having a very large correspondence throughout the United States, and especially with Secretarys of State, Comptrollers General and Auditors General in whose keeping the Rolls of the Revolution and other Wars are, I am free to say I am better prepared and possess greater facilities for *thoroughly* investigating those claims, than any Attorney or Agent within my knowledge. If any doubt this, let such *try* me.

Claims to Estates in England, Ireland, Scotland, and for Real Estate in Nova Scotia, given by Great Britain to such Americans as aided that Government in the Revolutionary War, will be taken up and prepared, as I have able counsel associated with me in this business. In all cases of failure no charge is made. If I recover, my commission is fifty per cent., or one half.

JOHN B. WOODFIN.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., April 13, 1854.

BURNSVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL.

REV. R. N. PRICE, of Holston Conference, President.

MISS LOUISA A. FARIS, Principal Teacher of Female Department.

COL. JOHN W. McELROY, Steward of Female Department.

The Trustees of this Institution feel themselves happy in having it in their power to announce that the fourth session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 13th of April next, under the management of the above able Teachers. There are in this school a male and female department, which, though both under the supervision of the President, will be kept entirely separate, reciting in different buildings.—The young ladies, excepting those having near relations living in town, will be required to board at Col. J. W. McElroy's, where every thing necessary for comfort will be furnished at the very low price of $1 25 per week. The gentlemen can board any place in town, the above boarding house excepted, and can get board, every thing included, at $1 25 per week. The course of instruction will be thorough and critical, and all that is necessary for a student to obtain a thorough Collegiate Education is to do his duty, as the Trustees are confident the instructors will do theirs. Declamation and composition will be especially attended to throughout the session; and the morals of the students will be strictly guarded. Tuition will range from $5 to $15, according to studies. The Trustees have procured for the use of the Institution an excellent Planetarium and Tellurium, for illustrating the study of Astronomy. Also, a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus has been purchased, which will afford facilities in those studies not found elsewhere in Western Carolina. The character of the President of this Institution is so well known for ability, energy and industry, that commendation from the Trustees would be useless. Miss Farris has taught in Tennessee and in this State, and has given entire satisfaction.

The Board design employing additional Teachers as soon as practicable, and are determined to place it on an equality with the best institutions of the country.

Young men wishing to board themselves can be furnished with suitable rooms. Let the friends of male education throughout the country exert their influence in our behalf, and our young men will no longer have to resort to other States to obtain an education.

M. P. PENLAND, Pres. B. of Trus.
JOHN B. WOODFIN, Sec'y.

Burnsville, March 30, 1854. 6t

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep constantly on hand a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

--ALSO--

Dealer in American, French & English Chemicals,

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine Tobacco and Cigars, Fancy Articles And Dye Stuffs.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for Medical Purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their Prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles Law Office.

Anderson C. H. S. C., Feb. 2 1854. 233—3m

WAGGONERS, HO!

THE subscribers have now on hand One Hundred Thousand Pounds of GOODS, and are constantly receiving more, to be forwarded to different points, viz:—Hendersonville, Flat Rock, Asheville, Waynesville, French Broad, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Shufordsville, Warm Springs, N. C.; Greeneville, Jonesborough, Newport, Parrottsville, Caney Branch, Warrensburg, Limestone Springs, Rockhold's, Cato, Rheatown, and Paint Rock, Tenn.

GOWER & SINGLETON.

Greenville, S. C., March 23, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Boots and Shoes.

We have recently added to our already extensive stock, **770** pair boots and shoes, and feel confident in being able to meet the wants of our friends in that line; as we shall keep up our supply through the winter by orders, when it is necessary; and remember, we *positively* will sell as low as any body.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT OF PLEAS & QUARTER SESSIONS—FALL TERM, 1853

W. W. Avery, Adm. of S. S. Erwin, deceased,
vs.
John Glenn and Wife Sarah J., and others.

Petition for sale of Land to pay Debts.

In this cass it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Glenn and wife Sarah J., and Emily H. Erwin, defendants in this case, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, commanding them and all the defendants in this case, to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county on the 9th monday after the 4th monday in December, 1853, to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be set for hearing.

Withess, R. L. Gilkey, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1853.

R. L. GILKEY, Clk.

January 5th, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

E. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell now opening at
S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns, Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers, Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, *Who can sell the cheapest?* This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handk'fs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c.

We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage.

Asheville, April 13, 1854.

ARRIVALS

AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS, AT AND FROM ASHEVILLE, N. C.

EASTERN.

Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. Departs Wednesday, Friday and Monday mornings.

MORGANTON.

Arrives Sunday and Wednesday evenings. Departs Sunday and Thursday mornings.

SOUTHERN.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs next morning.

WESTERN.

Arrives on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Departs on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

FRANKLIN.

Arrives on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Departs on Monday and Friday mornings.

BURNSVILLE.

Arrives on Monday and Thursday evenings. Departs Tuesday and Friday mornings.

CATHEY'S CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Saturday.

SPRING CREEK.

Departs on Friday. Returns on Monday.

LIMESTONE SPRINGS, TENN.

Departs on Monday. Returns on Thursday.

WM. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Notice to Contractors.

THE Trustees of the Marion Male and Female Academy will receive bids until the **20th of April,** for contracts to erect in the town of Marion an Academy building. The building is to be constructed of brick, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide, and two stories high. The Trustees reserve the right to discriminate between the bids, or to reject them all.

For particulars of plan, &c., address the Secretary.

By order of the Board.
J. S. ERWIN, Sec.

Marion, N. C., March 23, 1854.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

IT IS USELESS for a merchant who has a fine stock of goods to name every thing in an advertisement; therefore let it suffice for us to say that we have a variety, a little of every thing in the dry goods line, queensware, hardware, cutlery, saddlery, &c. &c. Call and see fellow citizens, for yourselves.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

April 7.

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halters, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpetbags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at
SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, black smiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most *moral* and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of REV. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from $5 to $8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at *one dollar* per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address *W. R. Baird, Esq.*, or *Rev. J. A. Reagan*, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.
JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.
Wm. R. Baird, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Wanted,

At this Office, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply soon.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail: —

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption. Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an exellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. — The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon — Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.
(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla. The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853. y1

100 000 SHINGLES WANTED!!

WE will purchase, if application be made immediately, One Hundred Thousand white pine Shingles, and will pay in goods (part cash articles) at the rate of $3 per thousand for them, delivered in Asheville. Such only will be taken as workmen approve of.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 2, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6. 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at
W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BELLE FOUNDER.

This celebrated horse will stand the ensuing season commencing the 1st of March at J. M. Smith's Tan Yard, near Asheville, J. R. Shuford's, Hendersonville, Edneyville, and James Cooper's on Cane Creek, time equally divided between said places.

Belle Founder's dam was a large bay, sixteen and a half hands high; was sired by Bashaw, he by the celebrated Rockingham of New Jersey — Belle Founder was sired by Belle Founder the second, and he by the imported Belle Founder, the best trotting horse of his day.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, Feb. 15 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

AUSTRALIA GOLD MINES!

CHEAP GOODS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are now receiving our spring and summer stock of

GOODS;

consisting of Ladies and gentlemen's Dress Goods of the latest styles; ready made clothing; Hats & Caps, Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Queensware; Bonnets of the latest fashion; Books; and everything usually kept in a store in this section of the country.

We think it unnecessary to mention in detail the many articles we have and intend to keep on hand and to make a great display in a newspaper advertisement, but prefer *showing the goods on our counter*, and proving to those who choose to examine our goods, that we intend to *sell cheap*. We ask every person who visits our village to call and examine our stock before they purchase, and see if we don't compare in prices with both Jew and Gentile.

We have also on hand a large quantity of

Fool's Cap, Let. & Wrapping Paper

to sell at wholesale

We will take in exchange for goods good janes linsey, tow cloth, feathers, corn meal, wool, tallow, flax seed, and *cash*.

PATTON & McKEE.

Asheville, April 21, 1853. tf

To The Public.

The undersigned, Attorney at Law, having been abroad, and had some experience in collecting legacies and estates, due residents in the United States, from ancestors who died in Europe, announces to the public that he will sail from New York in June next, for Liverpool and London, to attend to several large claims already committed to his charge; and will take pleasure in attending to others. His address is—Gen. B. M. Edney, Care of American Consul, Liverpool; or United States Legation, London;—where all letters addressed to him, connected with his mission, will be promptly attended to; as he may be detained a considerable time in the prosecution of claims in England, Ireland and Scotland, having qualified himself for the preparation and prosecution of claims throughout Great Britain.

B. M. EDNEY.

Asheville, March 16, 1854.

☞ The New York Herald, and the Daily Globe, Washington, will copy three times, weekly, and send bill to this place. B. M. E.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. ly

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock & Sarsaparilla.

IS Now put up in the Largest sized Bottles, and is acknowledged to be the best SARSAPARILLA made, as is certified by the Wonderful Cures it has performed, the original copies of which are in the possession of the Proprietor. Remember this is the only True and Original article.

The Medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE, WITHOUT FAIL,

Scrofula or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphillis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of Kidneys, loss of appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the side and Shoulders General Debility, Dropsy, Lumbago, Jaundice and Costiveness.

THE BEST FEMALE MEDICINE KNOWN.

The peculiar maladies to which females are subject, commonly produce great bodily exhaustion, accompanied by a depressed and often gloomy state of mind. As the system declines in strength, there is a loss of nervous power, and this very naturally impairs the energy of the mind and disturbs the equanimity of the temper. Every candid woman who has suffered from female complants will admit this to be a mournful truth: Now, to obtain relief, it is only necessary to stop the tendency to depletion and debility. This is done by renewing that fountain of health and strength, the Blood and no medicine accomplishes this desirable result so speedily and complete as "Dr Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla."

Ladies of pale complexion and consumptive habits, and such as are debiliated by those obstructions which females are liable to, are restored, by the use of a bottle or two, to bloom and to vigor.

Scrofula and Cancer cured by Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.

RUTLEDGE, Grainger county, Tenn., April 27th, 1852.

J. D. PARK Esq., Cincinnati, O.—Dear Sir—It gives me great satisfaction to add my testimony in favor of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla; to that of the numerous and highly respectable persons who have been benefitted by the medicine.

My wife has been suffering for the space of nearly five years with Scrofula and Cancer which I think found its origin in the *derangements* of the system peculiar to her sex while in the meantime she was under the care of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without deriving any material aid from their prescriptions.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Cockes, one of our Physicians who had seen the remedy used with happy effect, I obtained of your Agents here, Messrs. Rice & McFarland, one bottle of "Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla," and as my wife found relief from that bottle I bought some six bottles, which she has taken with the most astonishing benefit for I am pleased to say it has entirely cured her, for she has entirely recovered from her illness, and the Scrofula and Cancer are sound and well.

Accept my gratitude.

Respectfully,
MICHEL GOLDMAN.

Price $1 per Bottle.—Scovil & Mead 111 Chartres Street New Orleans, General Wholesale Agent for the South.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burenes & Co., Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. July 15—4

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.

The great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

These Plasters possess the advantages of being put up air-tight boxes; hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

This celebrated Pain Extractor has been so extensively used by Physcians and the people in general, both in this country and Europe that it is almost needless to say any thing about it. Yet there may be some, who stand in need of its healing powers who have not yet tried it. For their sakes we will simply state what it has done in thousands of cases and what it will do for them when tried.

A VOICE FROM GEORGIA.

Read the following testimony from a Physician.

GENTLEMEN—Your Hebrew Plaster has cured me of pains of which I have suffered for twelve years past. During this period I labored under an affliction of my loins and side and tried many remedies that my own medical experience suggested, but without obtaining relief. At length I used your Plaster, and am now by its good effects entirely cured. I will recommend the Jew David Hebrew Plaster to all who are suffering from contraction of the muscles, or permanent pains in the side or back.

The people of Georgia have but to become acquainted with its virtues when they will resort to its use.

Yours, truly,
M. W. WALKER, M. D.
Forsythe, Monroe County, Ga.

To Messrs. Scovil & Mead, New Orleans, La.

JEW DAVID'S OR HEBREW PLASTER IN NORTH CAROLINA

MESSRS. SCOVIL & MEAD!—I have been troubled with the chronic rheumatism for the last twelve years. On the 1st of July 1849 I was so bad that I could not turn myself in bed and the pain so severe that I had not slept a wink for six days. At this time my attending Physician prescribed the "Hebrew Plaster," and it acted like a charm: the pain left me and I slept more than half of the night, and in three days I was able to ride out. I consider the "Hebrew Plaster" the best remedy for all sorts of pains now in use.

G. W. M'MINN.

Hendersonville, N. C., 1850.

Beware of counterfeits and base imitations!

☞ The genuine will in future have the signature E. Taylor on the steel plate engraved label on the top of each box.

Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

The genuine is sold only by us, and by our agents appointed throughout the South—and no pedlar is allowed to sell it. Dealers and purchasers generally are cautioned against buying of any but our regular agents otherwise they will be imposed upon with a worthless article.

SCOVIL & MEAD
111 Chartres street, N. Orleans, Sole General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must invariably be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, Jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; J. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J. M. Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes, & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and sold by one Agent in every town in the South.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do., white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "nicesities" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

100,000

POUNDS of *SENECA SNAKE ROOT*, in exchange for Dry Goods, wanted immediately by
SMITH & M'DOWELL.